FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY REPLIES TO UK ZONE MEASURES

PY230240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2328 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (TELAM) -- San Martin Palace released a communique today that refers to the Malvinas Islands and neighboring seas. It states that the Argentine Foreign Ministry does not accept, as it has not accepted in the past, the existence of zones of exclusion or any type of limitations in seas under Argentine jurisdiction. The communique adds that any type of incident that may occur due to their being enforced will be the exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom. The text of the communique released tonight states:

The British Government, through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, has sent a note to the Argentine Government that contains unilateral evaluations and definitions related to the situation that has been created in the South Atlantic in this stage of the conflict. Said note asserts that hostilities have ceased, but at the same time measures of a belligerent nature have been made known that relate to the maintaining, with some modifications, of the zone of exclusion, or blockade, that had been imposed by Great Britain on 30 April.

In effect, all ships and planes that enter what is called the zone of protection, delimited by a circle of 150 nautical miles around the islands, will be considered hostile and treated consequently. In addition, the British Government reserves the right to carry out military actions anywhere in the South Atlantic if it deems they are necessary for the protection of its forces.

Thus there is an attempt, through unilateral action and declarations, to create a situation that will allow the consolidation of and make acceptable the British military occupation and colonialist presence of the United Kingdom in the area.

In the face of this, the Argentine Foreign Ministry makes it known that it does not accept, as it has not accepted in the past, the existence of zones of exclusion or limitations of any type in seas that come under Argentine jurisdiction and that any type of incident that may occur due to their being enforced will be the exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom. At the same time it affirms that a definite end of hostilities does not exist in the area, something that has been demonstrated by Great Britain, but only a de facto suspension of hostilities.

An effective peace can only be achieved from the resulting uneasy situation if Great Britain annuls the military and economic measures it has adopted and if it agrees to negotiate a definitive solution to the dispute with the Argentine Republic within the framework of the United Nations, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD MEET WITH ALL COUNTERPARTS

PY221550 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0004 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said today he is determined to meet all of his American counterparts and that one of these contacts will take place during the visit he will pay to the Dominican Republic on the occasion of the presidential inauguration on 15 July [as received].

He added that the first of such contacts will be with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero, with whom he will meet Friday and Saturday, following the line established by their predecessors, who have traditionally held meetings to discuss the many matters involving the common interests of the two countries.

Aguirre Lanari voiced his strong satisfaction with the results of Raul Quijano's tour of Latin America and with the significant response elicited in the region for this difficult battle.

Quijano, permanent representative to the OAS, visited several countries with the purpose of agreeing on a unanimous position toward the South Atlantic dispute with Great Britain during the next General Assembly in September.

NICOLAIDES TELLS TROOPS FALKLANDS ONLY 'SETBACK'

PY222149 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The commander in chief of the army stated today in Santa Fe that the army is above any kind of partiality and is exclusively serving the interests of the nation, as it was yesterday and as it has always been. The military commander made these remarks in speaking to a group of officers and unit commanders stationed in Santa Fe and Entre Rios Provinces.

He stated that the army, thus subordinated to the political power of the state, will make every possible effort and use all its energy so that all Argentine men and women may freely and responsibly exercise their rights to express themselves politically.

Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides also spoke to a group of noncommissioned officers from various units at the parade ground of the Engineer Battalion in Santo Tome. I would like the noncommissioned officers to know that we have not lost anything, he said. We have suffered a setback, something that often occurs. One cannot always win in life. The outcome has been a small failure, but we have not lost anything.

He stressed, on the contrary, that we have won many things, including international recognition of our sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. We have also won, he added, the historic and jubilant participation of the Argentine people, who supported the army in its operation. The army commander also said in his speech that now all the world knows of the rights we have to those islands, which were taken away from us by force in a totally arbitrary way.

When General Nicolaides arrived in Santa Fe, he was greeted by the local garrison troops in formation. After the raising of the national flag, those who fell in the recent conflict were honored with a minute of silence. After speaking to the soldiers and noncommissioned officers, he participated in a meeting in the unit's theater, where he spoke to officers of units of the II Corps.

BIGNONE CONFIRMS CHUBUT PROVINCE GOVERNOR

PY222032 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2012 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone has confirmed Rear Adm (Ret) Niceto Echauri Ayerra as governor of Chubut. The announcement was made a few minutes ago in the press room of Government House by the governor.

NEW MINISTERS, PRESIDENT MAKE COMMENTS TO PRESS

PY221519 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] The new ministers who are to work with President Vildoso agree on the political objectives of the new government. The main objective is to implement the democratization process in Bolivia, according to statements made by the ministers to the press.

Interior Minister Edgar Rojas said he will conduct himself according to the mandate of the armed forces and the lines drawn up by the president in his speech. Finance Minister Alfonso Revollo stated that a national emergency plan would be drawn up in the next few hours to solve the national crisis. He said: We will begin working on it first thing tomorrow morning. Transport and Communications Minister Douglas Estremadoiro asserted: The military wants to return to their barracks and hopes Bolivia will arrive at a lasting democratic process.

After the swearing-in ceremony, the press also met with the new president. He said: I am grateful to you, and I, hope you will cooperate with me during my administration, just as I said in my speech. I ask for your support as far as you can cooperate by guiding the public and giving orientation to the citizens. On my part, all doors will be open. I wish to have a dialogue with the press in a way that is always frank.

Further Revollo Remarks

PY230300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP) -- Finance Minister, Alfonso Revollo, on assuming his post, stated here today that the government is studying an emergency plan that will achieve solutions to the most urgent current problems. On receiving the ministry from former Finance Minister Lucio Paz Rivero, Revollo asserted that his tenure will be characterized by three principles: "honesty, ethics and loyalty."

Finally, he indicated that the first problem to be resolved is that of the reopening of the private banking sector, which has not been able to open its doors due to the lack of liquidity. He added that standby loan is being negotiated.

New Army Chief of Staff

PY230125 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Brig Gen Walter Antesana Palacios was installed as army chief of staff at Miraflores Garrison today. The oath of office was administered to him by Gen Angel Mariscal Gomez, army commander in chief and a member of the Junta of Commanders. Gen Angel Mariscal Gomez stated that no further changes will be made in the Bolivian Army.

Gen Walter Antesana Palacios replaces Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon, who was installed as president yesterday. On the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony, General Antesana Palacios said he will seek unity within the army, that the military hierarchy is respected within its ranks, and that the restoration of democracy in the country is guaranteed.

POLITICAL PARTIES, UNIONS OPPOSE NEW PRESIDENT

PY230310 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bolivian political parties continue to reject the new military regime led by Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon, contending that it is a continuation of the system implemented by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Despite the promise made by the junta and by General Vildoso Calderon that elections will be held on 24 April 1983, and that a national electoral board will be formed within the next 30 days, skepticism prevails among the political forces, especially among the leftist groups.

The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and the political parties currently are in a state of emergency and are in permanent session to review and to analyze all the actions carried out by the new president and by the members of his cabinet, leaders of the Popular Democratic Union [UDP] [words indistinct] and the COB have said.

The presence of Luis Arce Gomez, a former interior minister during Garcia Meza's administration and one of the military chiefs who was largely opposed by labor organizations and leftist parties, at General Vildoso's swearing-in ceremony Wednesday and the visit Klaus Barbie, who was also connected with Garcia Meza's administration, paid to Government House this morning have greatly increased the opposition to the present regime.

According to reports reaching Radio Fides, the labor organizations and political parties do not feel great sympathy toward the new members of General Vildoso's cabinet either. It was said in this regard that the people do not have confidence in it because most of its members are unknown to the people, and that this confidence is necessary now that the country is in a situation of total crisis.

Lechin Remarks

PY230302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP) -- The leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), Juan Lechin Oquendo, stated here today that the elections will not be carried out within the period established by the new armed forces government because the current regime is a continuation of the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Giving his opinion of the naming of the new Bolivian president, Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon, Lechin said Vildoso will use any pretext to prevent the elections, and thus the country's democratization, which have been set for April 1983.

Regarding the serious economic problems the country is experiencing, the labor leader indicated that the government sworn in last night will not be able to resolve them because no military government can resolve the problems affecting the population.

He asserted that the COB is struggling for the democratic freedom of the Bolivians, including class independence, and it is maintaining a state of emergency in case of possible events that might undermine the process of constitutionalization.

Communist Leader's Return

PY222206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP) -- Simon Reyes Rivera, international relations secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and member of the national leadership board of the Communist Party, returned to Bolivia today after 20 months in exile. Reyes Rivera was detained on 17 July 1980, the day of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military coup.

He immediately resumed his work as COB leader at a time when this organization is in permanent session because of the critical situation in the nation. A COB communique explained that the organization has nothing to do with the military decisions on the political future of the country and that the people are preserving their class independence. The document stressed that all the workers of the country are in a state of emergency and mobilization in view of the attempts to obstruct the democratization process and limit the rights of the citizens.

PEASANT GROUPS FIGHTING FOR CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

PY221418 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] (Leoncio Torrico), executive secretary of the Bolivian National Peasant Workers Federation [CNTCB], has reported that the CNTCB departmental office in La Paz has been attacked by elements of the Tupac Katari group, rural teachers and university students. According to the report to the media by (Torrico), the attack took place yesterday at noon:

[Begin recording] A group of politicians helped by some rural teachers and university students have attacked the La Paz office of the federation. This is an outrage that the CNTCB will never put up with. As of now we have declared a state of emergency and we may even go as far as blocking roads unless our organization is respected throughout the nation. These are the instructions we are giving to all departmental federations in the interior, special federations and peasant organizations throughout the country. [end recording]

The departmental federations in the interior have learned about the attack on the La Paz offices and have protested that act and threatened violent measures, according to (Leoncio Torrico): [Begin recording] Telegrams have arrived from the interior [words indistinct] to use force. These are from Oruro and Cochabamba saying they depend on the confederation; they will block roads immediately. [end recording]

The CNTCB leader added that the organization, which has been legally recognized, has taken steps to recover the office occupied by political groups through actions which will include force, if necessary. [Begin recording] This decision has been made by the national organization. We will never allow them to commit this kind of outrage against us. [Passage indistinct] we have given those people until tomorrow to abandon the place; otherwise strong measures will be taken. [end recording]

(Torrico) concluded by identifying one of the groups that participated in the attack: Tupac Katari, who are certainly well known by our La Paz leaders. This is a thing we will not permit. [end recording]

BANKING SECTOR WORRIED OVER MASS WITHDRAWALS

PY230358 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The political crisis on 13 July brought about a raging inflation which concluded with the closing of private banks due to the shortage of circulating money. During an exclusive interview with Fides, banking leader (Miguel Angel Quintanillas) recalled that former President Torrelio tendered his resignation on 14 July, a bank strike in support of the BAnco do Brasil employees was held on 15 July, 16 July was a holiday, then came the weekend and the previously announced sale of dollars through the state bank was carried out on 19 July.

All these events caused a flight of funds because many people withdrew their deposits. The closing of banks due to the money shortage caused the people to lose some confidence in the financial system. According to (Quintanillas), the danger still exists because when these banks resume their activities, another massive withdrawal might occur, thus creating a vicious cycle.

An attempt will be made in September to curb the inflation brought about by the money shortage through the issuance of 500-peso and 1,000-peso notes. This measure will resolve the money shortage, but it will by no means resolve the current raging inflation problem, (Quitanillas) concluded.

ROJAS GALDAMES BACKS MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

PY230156 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has said that he supports a conference of foreign ministers of the hemisphere. During that meeting the ministers could approve an agenda for a future summit conference of presidents and chiefs of state. Rojas Galdames said he agrees with the proposal made by OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila. He added that Orfila's remarks have a great deal in common with the proposal made by Chile. He explained that ways should be found to search for a solution to the current crisis in the inter-American system and that this meeting of foreign ministers could be one of them.

Rojas Galdames added that a study of new dispositions to ensure peace in the continent could be made. He said there is a political commitment to attain peace through peaceful solutions and that the meeting could lead to a summit of presidents.

Alejandro Orfila referred to this meeting of foreign ministers and to a later meeting of presidents in New York, thus supporting the suggestion made not long ago by Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez on the need to hold a summit meeting.

INTERIOR MINISTER NOTES PRESS REPORTS OF ARRESTS

PY222222 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The Interior Minister today (?criticized) the media for reporting a number of arrests said to be aimed at capturing an MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] leader. He said investigations are underway and that until their conclusion one cannot voice suppositions without having all the information.

Asked about the power cut in the fifth region yesterday, he said he was still awaiting an official report on the event. He also said the best way to stop the wave of rumors is to keep up with the course of action outlined by the government, thus showing that this course of action is final.

POWER STATION BLAST BLACKS OUT VALPARAISO

PY221305 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In Valparaiso it is expected that electricity will be restored fully at noon today. This was reported by Chilectra officials after a group of five persons attacked the Larrain power substation on Florida Hill.

The group arrived at the substation, and after threatening the personnel on watch with firearms, placed three explosive charges, which destroyed two transformers and a control board. The blackout affected the entire city as of 1915 when the attack took place.

BRIEFS

DINACOS DIRECTOR RESIGNS -- President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the resignation tendered by Jorge Fernandez Parra as director of the Government Social Communication Agency (Dinacos). [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p C3 PY]

COPPER PRODUCTION -- According to the Chilean Copper Commission, 293,300 metric tons of copper and molybdenite concentrates were producted during the first 3-month period of 1982. This is a 6.4-percent increase compared to the same period in 1981, in which 274,300 metric tons of copper and molybdenite concentrates were produced. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 May 82 p C3 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY ADDRESSES SENATE ON INSURGENCY

PA221900 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Address by President Julio Cesar Turbay to the Senate 20 July -- live]

[Excerpts] The state of siege has been endemic in our country. Every republican government aspires to govern without having to resort to exceptional measures. Nonetheless, representatives of the two parties who have governed in this country were forced to decree the state of siege when public order was seriously disrupted. In Colombia the state of siege, with some of the restrictions introduced by Congress, does not have the connotations it has in other countries. The fact that orgnaizations looking after human rights, newsmen and foreign authorities do not understand this, explains their alarm over the fact that for the past 32 years the country has intermittently lived under the state of siege.

My predecessor was forced to decree the state of siege when public order was seriously disrupted. Honorable Senators, I can assure you that I have done my best to abolish the state of siege. I was of the opinion that an understanding between the government and Congress would facilitate, as in fact it did, the approval of the bill to reorganize the judicial branch and other bills which were considered prerequisites to completely normalizing the situation. However, the Supreme Court of Justice voted against Legislative Act No 1 of 1979. Their decision was influenced by flaws in the form of the bill, which was sent back for debate.

The amnesty law was not accepted by the subversive groups. Instead it stirred their disagreement, which was even expressed with mortar fire against the Presidential Palace on 20 July.

Former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo wrote an article in his weekly publication on the need to persist in the search for peace. In the face of this position, I decided to invite him to head a commission charged with exploring the possibilities and possible ways to find formulas, which would be handed over privately to the government in the form of recommendations. By mutual agreement with Lleras Restrepo, we appointed the other members of the commission. They were all outstanding personalities from among the clergy, the armed forces, the civil service and the professions.

The commission submitted draft bills, most of which were accepted by the government. These included the bill amending Article 28 of the Constitution and Bill No 474, which abolished the punishment of those sentenced for the crimes of rebellion, subversion and riot. The results were mixed. Nevertheless, the bill was in effect through 19 June 1982, that is, until a day before the state of siege was lifted.

The government was unable to accept the last recommendations made by some of the members of the commission because I thought they were inappropriate to the armed forces' morale and because of the precedents they would establish allowing the possibility of new violations by those released on probation. Several members of the commission resigned when the government did not accept their recommendations, although it had been agreed that there would be no resignations should the government refuse to accept their suggestions.

The resignations were most unfortunate. In the first clash with the government, they felt that all means to find a formula for lifting the state of siege and for peace had been exhausted. The government decided it could not cease its efforts to encourage unity within the great Colombian family and it continued those efforts through the armed forces as well as by having the ministers of government, defense and justice, study the most appropriate mechanisms to obtain our objective.

The results and peaceful development of the elections is the most eloquent expression of our fellow citizens will to have peace. The efficient measures taken by civilian authorities and the armed forces yielded the desired results. Despite all threats and warnings, pure and peaceful elections were held on 14 March and 30 May. Meanwhile, the armed forces [words indistinct] dismantled and controlled the main subversive forces. This led to the conditions which permitted the lifting of the state of siege, with all the attendant healthy consequenes.

The lifting of the state of siege is not conditioned to time. The government must consider several factors directly related to public order. The situation cannot be prolonged once the causes have disappeared. In the same manner, the state of siege cannot be lifted arbitrarily in an effort to gain the favor of some sectors of the public. This is a delicate and complex issue which must be dealt with wisely and maturely.

I must reiterate to Congress the professional nature of our military, which is usually accused of having political ambitions, a thought that has not existed in the minds of those who have rendered such valuable service in strengthening and defending our democratic institutions. The armed forces must face [words indistinct] situation. In the first place, they have to risk their lives in the struggle against the subversive groups that, at various moments in the Colombian experience, have appeared in various regions of the country. This is not a pleasant confrontation [words indistinct] for those who also suffer casualties in their ranks, but who also do not feel right about having to shoot at their fellow citizens who have gone astray.

They realize that the victims on both sides are Colombians, and nothing would be more satisfactory to those who have been trained in the school of peace than to share the benefits of social progress and economic development with all their fellow citizens. However, the oath taken by the soldiers demands hard duties from them. If they do not comply, chaos and institutional destabilization will result.

Generally when public order is disrupted and the state of siege is decreed, the government in power, without exception, increases the jurisdiction of military justice. The armed forces are granted the authority to hear a large number of cases involving dangerous subversive organizations of paramilitary character. I know of no president who has not granted military justice the right to prosecute criminals. The armed forces are given an additional heavy burden and then they are criticized as if they had committed some crime.

During the 4 years of my administration, the armed forces were the government's strongest support. They worked loyally and spared no sacrifice in their effort to defend peace in the country.

I do not intend to alarm the citizens, but I feel I would be remiss in my obligation as president if I did not warn my fellow citizens of the potential threats that are forcing Colombia, without falling in the error of an arms race, to improve its military materiel. Our strength will always depend on the power of reason. But if anyone should try to disregard our rights, we must defend ourselves with weapons that, in the hands of our military forces, will be weapons for peace and not for war.

I believe it most appropriate to the best interests of our democratic destiny and our sovereignty to invite all my fellow citizens to surround the existing institutional regime with their confidence and to honor with it their conduct, as well as to express their fraternal gratitude to the Colombian Armed Forces, which are composed of honorable men.

Opening of Congress

PA221303 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay opening the regular sessions of the National Congress -- live]

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] of the Chamber of Representatives, Representatives, Minister, Top mi.i.ary commanders, Distinguished listeners: Please receive, Ladies and Gentlemen, the most cordial and respectful greetings on the occasion of your presence in Bogota to open the [word indistinct] regular legislature of 1982.

On opening the 1981 session; I had the opportunity to refer to the fiscal difficulties the government had to face, and I announced that the executive would present, as it subsequently did, six bills designed to make the work of my successor less difficult in that sector. [applause] Since 1979, I have been systematically informing the public that there is a structural fiscal deficit, which has been growing for obvious local and international reasons, while income is decreasing because of the low prices of our basic products in foreign markets. [Words indistinct] that will be up to the next administration, we have reason for special alarm, because we see on the horizon a number of phenomena that, if not corrected quickly, would have serious consequences for monetary stability and for the country's democratic institutions.

Today, on the day of the opening of the National Congress, I can tell you that there is still time to apply the corrective measures that require the resolute and conscientious determination of the legislative chambers. Two bills remain for your enlightened consideration, bills on which the government has been insisting. Over the medium and long terms, it will be indispensable for these measures to be complemented by the results obtained from the analysis included in the report by the [name indistinct] mission. This is the most profound and thorough study to be made in the past few years by very prominent local and foreign experts, and it will most likely lead to very necessary structural corrections of our fiscal organization at all levels of government.

Despite the adverse scene in the fiscal area, I must express my pleasure as president on noting the many accomplishments and projects that have been initiated under my institutional mandate for the benefit of the Colombian people, because the will be basic to a more harmonious and balanced progress. There is no need to point out that most of these projects have been financed with the resources of the organizations concerned and with foreign credit, while only 30 percent have been financed by the national budget.

In the first place it is worthwhile to note that in one of the areas of the national integration plan, the area of electrical energy, some 170 billion pesos have been invested in the 4-year term that is now ending. With electrical projects like that of (?Chigorodo), (Vaita) No 3, the (?Rechiniga) plant, (Cipaquira) No 4 and the expansion of the thermoelectrical plants in Barranquilla and Cartagena, among others, the nation's capacity increased by 1,375,000 kw over the capacity of July 1978. Similarly, progress is being made in the construction of the San Carlos No 1, (Paraiso), (La Guaca), Cerrejon and (Cipaquira), to give the country an additional 1.45 million kw by the end of 1983.

However, that is not all. We will turn over new projects that within 6 years will increase the country's capacity by 4,358,000 kw. These include the plants of Betania, (Guario) and (Urra). On this last project, I have the pleasure of informing the Congress that last night we reached full agreement with President-elect Betancur. All together, these projects will supply 2.55 million kw.

In conjunction with these large-scale projects, the powerline system was expanded by 1,704 km, increasing from 5,980 in 1978 to 7,684 km in 1982. The connection between the central system and the Atlantic coast, which was extended for 524 km, will permit a more rational distribution of energy, thus ruling out the danger of future rationing, the harmful effects of which are well known to the nation. Similarly, the rural electrification programs of (Misevi) and (Corelca) are advancing successfully, to the benefit of over 300,000 families, and the electrification programs of the national territories and of the Choco region are proceeding successfully.

However, an adequate supply of electicity for the coming years can be guaranteed only if the projects that have already been initiated continue without interruption. Consequently, the financial efforts, which have been substantial to date, will have to be even greater in the future. Happily, the honorable Congress of the Republic understood the importance of electricity for our economic and social development and quickly approved the bill we submitted in the past regular legislature to create a permanent financial organization so that internal savings could help (?complement) the investments of the sector. I refer to what is now Law No 11 of 1982. [applause]

Another front related to the energy sector to which very special attention was paid was the oil sector. I could describe the policy followed in the exploration, exploitation, transportation, refining and storage of hydrocarbons as aggressive. From 26 wells explored in 1978, we increased to 100 in 1981, which resulted in the important discoveries of (Andalusia), (Tocadia), Arauca No 1 and No 2, (Palo Grande) and (Apiay). The Arauca No 2 well is the greatest discovery in Colombia in recent years and, is the deepest well in South America. Its proven reserves total 75 billion -- or rather 75 million barrels, and its production in 1985 could reach 35,000 barrels a day. Similarly, production, which had continuously decreased since 1975, returned to an upward trend in 1980 with an increase of from 123,400 a day in 1979 to 133,800 barrels as average daily production in 1981. On the other hand, daily refining capacity will be increased by 35 percent, that is , by 79,000 barrels when the Cartagena refinery [words indistinct] goes into operation at the end of this year and also because of maximum output of the [name indistinct] and Barrancabermeja plants.

Regarding the transportation of hydrocarbons, the construction of the new Covenas-Ayacucho-Barranca oil pipeline is proceeding, as is the expansion of the Antioquia pepelin. Under study is the eastern plains pipeline which will be able to transport 40,000 barrels a day of crude from Arauca and Casanare to the Barranca industrial complex if the western pipeline is built.

While it is true that we have ample reason optimistically to foresee self-sufficiency in oil, it is also true that in order to take advantage of our energy resources in other areas we have pledged to carry out an ambitious mining project which, like the Cerrejon project in La Guajira, will place our coal in the vanguard of the country's exports in the years to come. As is known, that project requires over $3 billion, of which 50 percent must be provided by the (Salvocol) enterprise, which has been receiving support from other state institutions in the form of capital contributions. At present, civil works are proceeding satisfactorily, as is the acquisition of the equipment required for the exploitation of the coal deposits both in the central and northern regions.

Another large-scale mining enterprise is the one in (Cerramatoto), where construction began in June 1979 with an investment of some $400 million and production began on 20 June of this year. With this project, Colombia will enter the era of large-scale mining. The nickel of Cordoba and the coal of La Guajira will not only provide an overwhelming stimulus to the progress and well-being of the inhabitants of the regions in which these valuable minerals are found, but will also benefit the entire nation, with the consolidation of the exchange situation, which will strengthen the bases needed for a speedier economic and social development.

The government, always supported by the armed forces, has spared no effort to fulfill its promise that the country would enjoy the democratic pride of reaching the golden age of constitutional guarantees. It was our announced and well-defined intention to contribute unreservedly to the strengthening of public peace by creating indispensable conditions for the presidential debate to be broad, open and democratic and for it to permit the popular majorities to express themselves, free of all coercion.

Authority is not an electoral instrument that can be placed at the service of any political bias. The period in which the president could influence the electoral debate and in which governors, mayors and inspectors were in turn campaign directors for the candidate of the president's party has been definitely left behind in the night of the past. It is an honor for presidents to preside over pure elections in which there are no doubts about the results and which therefore give the elected president a clear title, like that which Belisario Betancur received on 30 March as candidate for a national coalition.

The purity of the campaign, which was praised locally and noted abroad, enhances the president's authority to handle state affairs and strengthens the climate of concord. The change of party has been carried out in an authentic civilized political climate in which Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, chief of the Liberal Party and its official presidential candidate, was the first citizen to recognize the victory of his opponent. For my part, as president, I sent a letter to the victorious candidate congratulating him and offering him the full cooperation of the government in providing him with a thorough briefing on the situation in the country and the manner in which the executive has carried out his governmental tasks. This task has been carried out with cordiality and a constructive spirit. I think no transition has ever been carried out with more broadmindedness. The government has smoothed the way with pleasure, because it has nothing to hide from the public.

The fact that in our country it is possible for a voluntary alternation of the presidency to take place enhances Colombia's name in the concert of cultured peoples. Today we are identified as an authentic democracy, as a country of laws, as a legal state. In democracies that do not have Colombia's solidity, the change of the political party in the presidency is accompied by political trauma. I must recognize that the party that lost control of the state apparatus has behaved serenely, which has kept the country from falling into a state of anguish. The attitude of the Liberal Party -- its press, its directors, its single chief and its people -- has truly been that of a group that has given broad confidence to the new president. Let us hope the exercise of government will strengthen rather than weaken such a promising trend.

I know the party that won the elections -- its chiefs, its leaders and its members -- will share, with regard to the electoral campaign, the opinion that led President Reagan to recognize, in the significant message he sent me, the truly democratic manner in which the elections were conducted and carried out. Allow me to thank the President of the United States for his honorable concept of Colombia, its goverment and the manner in which the presidential elections were carried out.

At the same time, I must recognize individual opinions of prominent Conservatives, who have done me the honor of noting the purity of the electoral debate in which one of their group won the presidency. Obviously after 7 August I will take on the status of a citizen without rank, but surrounded by obligations. Within a few days my official responsibilities will end, and there will begin those responsibilities that are the result of the honors that the republic has so generously bestowed upon me.

I am well aware of my duties, and I will fulfill them without aspiring to any position of leadership. I will express an opinion when it is strictly necessary, and I will not be an obstacle to the leadership of the party or to the peace and harmony among Colombians. I have not considered it a burden but rather an honor to preside over a clean electoral process and to turn over command to the person who won the support of the majority of the nation. Republican honesty does not erode, but rather strengthens the fighting spirit of true democrats. In honest hands, the government is not a tool for winning elections, but a means to carry out, within the framework of the Constitution, the social purposes of the state.

CENTRAL BANK BANS CURRENCY TRANSFERS ABROAD

PY221545 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Jul 82 p 11

[Excerpts] The Paraguayan Central Bank yesterday prohibited currency exchanges from transferring currencies abroad without the proper authorization of the bank. Circular 70/82 also provides that the exchanges will be able to collect a commission of up to 2 percent on currency exchange operations.

After the measure became known in financial circles, it was interpreted that the prohibition against transferring currency without proper authorization was an attempt by the Central Bank to prevent currency exchanges from sending their U.S. dollars abroad. The idea would be to prevent dollars purchased in Paraguay from being marketed elsewhere where prices are better.

TWO DETAINEES END FAST; TO LEAVE FOR NORWAY

PY222152 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] The Paraguayan Human Rights Committee yesterday reported that Juan Carlos Orieta and his wife Antonia Samaniego de Orieta, who have been detained since October 1980, ended the hunger strike they started last Saturday to demand their release.

In a communique, the committee reports that Orieta was visited by his mother and that the authorities authorized the two prisoners to leave the country as refugees. The detainees accepted an offer to go to Norway.

The committee expressed its satisfaction on the release of Orieta and his wife and trusts that other detainees, such as Napoleon Ortigoza, who is regarded as the prisoner of the year, will be honored with a similar measure.

NEW PETROLEUM AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

PY230043 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jul 82 p 10

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) will be entitled to carry out oil prospecting, exploration and exploitation works in Paraguay jointly with the Paraguayan Petroleum Company (Petropar). These works will be carried out pursuant to a technical cooperation agreement signed between the chairman of the two corporations yesterday.

One of the clauses of the agreement stipulates that information and documents handled by the parties will be of a confidential nature and that any information will be disseminated only with the express authorization of the two parties.

A fuel purchase agreement was also signed, pursuant to which Petropar will acquire 5,000 cubic metres of fuel per month.

This technical cooperation agreement was signed in Petropar's main offices yesterday morning by Petropar Chairman Dr Julio Gutierrez and Petrobras Chairman Dr Shigeaki Ueki. The signing of the contract was also attended by Industry and Trade Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion and by members of the two corporations' board of directors.

The purchase agreement which was also signed yesterday stipulates that Petropar will buy from Petrobras a monthly amount of 5,000 cubic meters of fuels such as gasoil, gasoline, jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and gas. The agreed amount may be increased at Petropar's request. These fuels will be paid for in dollars and their price will be adjusted monthly in accordance with the percentage fluctuation of the average price published in the U.S. magazine PLATT'S OILGRAM, which specializes in oil subjects and publishes all oil quotations throughout the world.

PRI PRESIDENT VIEWS NICARAGUA'S SITUATION

FL211030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The situation in Nicaragua is becoming increasingly difficult, according to PRI President Pedro Ojeda Paullada, who on returning from that Central American nation has criticized the outside forces threatening that country's sovereignty.

Ojeda Paullada, who is also president of the conference of Latin American Political Parties', COPPPAL, added that every country has problems of its own which it must define.

According to Ojeda Paullada, who visited Nicaragua with President Jose Lopez Portillo's delegation to the celebration marking the third anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's victory, the members of Nicaragua's Reconstruction Junta are seriously concerned over the infiltration of counterrevolutionary forces.

He explained that the COPPPAL is not trying to act as an international forum that would replace the organizations already established, so it has no authority to issue mandatory resolutions.

Above all, he said, the principles of democracy and free self-determination among the Latin American countries must be maintained. Ojeda Paullada then announced that the third anniversary of the creation of COPPPAL will be celebrated in Mexico on 11 and 12 October.

BELIZE'S PRICE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL221115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0321 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Belize's independence is a reality and any external force seeking to prevent it will be fought, Belizean Premier George Price said today.

Arriving in Mexico City on an official visit, during which he will meet tomorrow with President Jose Lopez Portillo and with the secretaries of foreign relations and tourism, Jorge Castaneda and Rosa Luz Alegria, respectively, the premier said that the shadow of a possible invasion has been dispelled due to Guatemala's current domestic situation.

However, he did not discard the possibility that Efrain Rios Montt, president of Guatemala, the main aggressor, will once again seek to seize Belizean territory.

He also announced that a flotilla of English ships has stationed itself off his country's coast to help it defend its national integrity. He added that high-level agreements have been negotiated demanding respect for Belize's borders and that any attack on the part of Guatemala will be regarded as a violation of existing international agreements.

Price explained that the main purpose of his visit to Mexico is to expand relations between the two nations. One year after the decree of independence, it is necessary to seek new international markets to strengthen our economy, he said.

Mexico, he noted, has played a key role in the Caribbean area and advocates self-determination of peoples and nonintervention, both postulates which Belize upholds.

He then said he has met with several Caribbean leaders to suggest that a summit meeting be held in Kingston, Jamaica, in November in order to join efforts and present a common front to all nations in developing their industry, tourism and cultural relations with all other countries.

Price finally stressed that he will soon meet with members of the EEC and representatives of other countries to negotiate trade.

Meets Lopez Portillo

FL221938 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1739 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo has expressed his desire to maintain good relations with the Belize Government because, geographically-speaking, there are no differences between the two countries, Belizean Prime Minister George Price reported today.

Emerging from his meeting with Lopez Portillo at Los Pinos [official residence], the visiting prime minister acknowledged that Mexico has helped Belize quite a number of times at the United Nations and other international forums. And he specified that this support has always been moral support because the Mexican Constitution forbids military assistance to other countries.

George Price also said that the Central American conflict could affect his country to the extent that the Guatemalan military regime refuses to recognize the independence of Belizeans and to accept the terms of agreement. Our policy is one of friendship with the Guatemalan Government and we have sought their recognition of our territorial and national independence, Price stressed.

Price said that he and Lopez Portillo had discussed programs to improve living standards in the Central American area and achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth, among other topics.

Price called for a speedy solution to the regionalization of the Central American conflict and reported that there are 2,000 Salvadoran refugees in his country.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

FL221234 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1855 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Sadot Fabila Hernandez commentary]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The designation of George P. Shultz as secretary of state in the Ronald Reagan Cabinet indicates certain positive changes in Washington's relations with the conflictive Central America. As Mexico had proposed some time ago, these bellicose problems in the region can be solved through peaceful negotiations.

However, for some observers the presence of Shultz, who was director of the powerful transnational Bechtel Corporation, in the White House will not further the democratic aspirations of the Central American peoples, who are waging an armed struggle for independence. They assert this, categorically and resoundingly, because they believe that Yankee imperialism, even though in sheep's clothing, its soul will continue to be the same: aggressive, ambitiously unsatisfied and incapable of replacing its violent methods with reasonable understandings.

Certainly, judgments in one or another sense implicate risking serious analytical risks. That is why it is preferable to show cautious skepticism in this respect, letting time speak for itself when historic events have taken place.

The Central American drama is old, as is the oppression the peoples have been subjected to by military dictatorships, supported and guided from Washington. Today's insurgencies in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras -- and the ongoing interventionism in Nicaragua -- did not emerge from nowhere, they are the product of the opprobious and unacceptable reality being lived there.

COSTA RICA

ROK ENVOY DENIES PRESENCE OF MILITARY ADVISERS

PA230221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The ROK Embassy here denied an article published in the Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA about the presence of ROK military advisers in Costa Rica. Ambassador Yi Yong-hun denied the article published in the July 16 issue of BARRICADA entitled "South Korean Military Advisers in Costa Rica?" which makes the false accusation of ROK military personnel in this country.

The ambassador said that, on the contrary, the ROK is "deeply involved in promoting friendly relations with the countries in this area, including Nicaragua." The ambassador said, "some people are interested in destroying my country's image in Costa Rica."

MINISTER LIFTS XINHUA JOURNALISTS' CREDENTIALS

PA222019 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has lifted the diplomatic identification cards of four XINHUA correspondents. The cards had been granted during the Carazo administration.

The minister took this measure when it was decided after study that these credentials had been issued illegally, since the identification card for international missions is only issued to official representatives and organizations accredited to the government. This provision does not apply to the four PRC correspondents.

Similarly, Minister Volio Jimenez said that an exhaustive study is being made regarding other legal aspects of the status of the XINHUA correspondents in Costa Rica. Under local law, only Costa Rican journalists may serve as correspondents of international news agencies.

The Chinese Communists had been issued identification cards Nos 620, 621, 622 and 789, which constituted a violation of the legal provisions concerning international missions and other local regulations, including those of the Costa Rican Journalists Association.

Costa Rican authorities have received several requests for the expulsion of the Chinese Communists. The Social Security Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the journalists association have been asked to clarify the status of the XINHUA correspondents, some of whom do not even speak Spanish. The foreign minister's action will serve as the first step in ousting the XINHUA agents from the country, it was said yesterday afternoon.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY SOURCES CONFIRM GUERRILLA ATTACKS

PA222351 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1322 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Military sources confirmed this morning the destructive actions of a group of guerrillas who today entered in Tacachico, La Libertad Department, 50 km northwest of the capital, for the second time. It was reported that this morning's incursion at 0230 was aimed at dynamiting the offices of the National Telecommunications Administration, an objective the guerrillas accomplished before they were repelled by small security forces of the Tacachico civil defense.

As we reported yesterday and military sources confirmed today, guerrillas killed 12 members of a civil defense patrol and wounded several in Tacachico, particularly in El Mogote and in San Felipe. According to the military sources, the rebels took six others with them. In addition, Santiago de Maria was left without electricity when guerrillas dynamited several posts which hold high voltage cables and supply electric power for that town 115 km east of San Salvador.

Meanwhile, the energy substation at San Rafael Cedros, 35 km east of the capital, confirmed today that since 0226 the four departments in the country's east have been without electricity. This was also observed in departmental roads of San Miguel, Usulutan, La Union and San Francisco Gotera.

Spokesmen of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission reported that the control indicators at the San Rafael Cedros substation indicate that there are lines on the ground. According to the technicians, this means that an electric tower in the eastern sector was dynamited at that time, 0226.

To conclude with this report: 200 peasants will receive at the 1st Infantry Brigade installations at 0900 their respective land titles for the land they had been working as tenants or co-owners. This aspect of the agrarian reform underway in the nation is in compliance with Decree 207 which contains the law on the seizure of land and its transfer to those who directly work it. In other words, it is the legal document which converts into owners those who worked the land by renting it from its previous owners.

OFFICER REPORTS REACTIVATION OF RESISTANCE GROUP

PA222318 San Salvador DIARIO EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Col Francisco Antonio Moran, general director of the Treasury Police, today reported that the armed forces have learned that the guerrillas are busily working in San Salvador trying to reactivate the National Executive Directorate for Resistance [DINER] in the metropolitan area. This effort is being made to organize terrorist acts to destabilize San Salvador's security and economic activity.

Colonel Moran explained that the armed forces and particularly the Treasury Police have been observing certain terrorist actions which indicate that the DINER is being reactivated. The most recent actions have been the murder of Nicolas Esteban Nasser and the systematic actions to destroy electric installations.

He noted that on a previous occasion the government forces dismantled 73 DINER commands in this capital and that many of its leaders had to flee to the country's interior. In conclusion, he said that the armed forces are following the steps of those who are reorganizing DINER.

GDR: WEEKLY INTERVIEWS FMLN-FDR REVOLUTIONARY

AU220827 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 29/82 p 12

[Bernd Groessler interview with Norma Guevara, member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Movement and of the Democratic-Revolutionary Party (FMLN - DFR) "El Salvador: Deceptive Tactics of the Regime" -- date, place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: Has there been any fundamental change in the situation of the Salvadoran people since the election farce of 28 March this year?

Norma Guevara: Unfortunately, it only confirmed what we said even before the "elections." This "vote" brought no solutions to the deep crisis in our country, it led even farther away from a negotiated settlement. The "elections" were conducted from the very start with the intention of carrying on the war with the support of a government which surrounds itself with the prestige of an alleged legality.

The situation has not changed since. As the Salvadoran human rights commission recently noted, some 2,000 political murders have been committed since the elections.

The fascist forces which the provisional President Magana represents are "taking care" of our people by persecuting and oppressing them and by withholding peace from them. We cannot even detect an indication of a positive change in favor of the Salvadoran people in the policy of this government.

HORIZONT: At an anti-imperialist tribunal, Salvadoran youth charged U.S. imperialism during the ninth general assembly of the World Youth Federation in Prague with being the main culprit of the crimes against the people of El Salvador and with being the main obstacle to a negotiated solution. What are the main counts of the charge?

Norma Guevara: There is a lot of proof of the responsibility of U.S. imperialism for the war against the people of El Salvador. The first one I would like to point out is the fact that from 1979 to 1981 the United States gave military aid to that regime in El Salvador which equaled all the assistance rendered in the past 50 years. In 1981 the United States appropriated to the fascist junta more than 30 percent of the military assistance granted to all of Latin America, and the figures are still increasing. This becomes evident from the budget of the ridiculous aid plan for Central America, 40 percent of which is earmarked for the Salvadoran junta alone.

We can prove the direct U.S. responsibility for the training which the Salvadoran killers received at the U.S. military base in the Panama Canal Zone and in the units for "combatting insurgents." At Fort Benning, for example, the fifth elite unit of the Salvadoran Army was trained and instructed on how to kill. In this context, the role of the notorious Green Berets who have "Vietnam experience" must not be forgotten. They have formed the Atlacatl Battalion, those infantry forces which were dispatched to fight the liberation forces. They have aroused worldwide disgust with their countless crimes.

The results of this military support and of the entire political and economic U.S. support are atrocities and terror, 34,000 dead, thousands of political prisoners, people who are being persecuted or have disappeared and some 800,000 refugees in various Latin American countries.

The military dictatorship and its puppet regimes would have been toppled a long time ago without U.S. assistance. As long as the United States pursues a confrontational policy in Latin America and continues supporting the respective governments with arms, equipment and advisers, no end to the war and hence also no political solution by way of negotiations are in sight.

HORIZONT: How should the statement of provisional President Magana that he is ready for dialogue with the opposition be assessed?

Norma Guevara: As Magana, so to speak Washington's spokesman in El Salvador, recently stated, he is ready for dialogue but not for negotiations. He wants to deceive the world public with this maneuver. He wants to trick the world public and even the U.S. Congress which has repeatedly come out in favor of a negotiated solution to put an end to the war in El Salvador and to prevent the threatening internationalization of the conflict in El Salvador and its spreading all over Central America.

A dialogue without negotiations is useless because no will for change, no intention to act is discernible. Our response to deceptive tactics is to call on the people to form a comprehensive unity in order to overthrow the regime. We maintain our will for negotiations but are continuing our daily struggle to come a bit closer to the people's victory.

HORIZONT: What is your assessment of the military situation of the liberation movement?

Norma Guevara: Our front has displayed great military capabilities. It was able to prove that it can even penetrate the capital, even that quarter where the seat of the president is located. The liberation front is holding the positions conquered during the January 1981 offensive. We are setting up and consolidating the peoples' power in these regions. These are victories and progress in the service of the aims and interests of our people.

Today the enemy no longer vociferously announces the quick destruction of the liberation front. Recently the defense minister stated that several years would be necessary to defeat us. This implies that the propaganda of lies which has been kept up for 2 years can no longer be upheld. The regime no longer boasts of its military power and no longer proclaims our presumed defeat. All this illustrates that our military strength can no longer be denied.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Town Attacked

PA212150 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Our revolutionary army has continued to strike oppression throughout the country. Here are our military report:

We received the following information from the Anastasio Aquino Parancentral Front in San Vicente Department: On 19 July, FMLN forces carried out the Long Live the Third Anniversary of the Sandinist Peoples Revolution operation. It included a siege and attack on Villa Santa Clara, 2 km north of the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department. We attacked the National Guard post and the local headquarters with RPG-2 fire.

Our forces inflicted 10 casualties including the dead and wounded of the paramilitary gangs and the National Guard. We also got the enemy to retreat to two blocs in the middle of the town. Our combatants overrun all enemy trenches. This operation was carried out from 0200 to 1100, that is 9 hours of combat. In addition, we recovered many provisions and medicines which were used by the paramilitary members and the National Guardsmen. We also ambushed reinforcement troops who were on their way to Santa Clara. This ambush was carried out at the Santa Paula detour against reinforcement troops of the San Felipe command post located on the Pan-American Highway. This operation was led by Companeros (Adan) and (Gerardo). [Signed by] Commanders (Camilo Turcios) and (Benjamin Landaverde) of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

Honduran Presence Denounced

PA212225 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Communique issued by the General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] We reveal to the Salvadoran people and the world, the continuous presence of Honduran troops in (Naguatelique), El Mono, and (La Galera), as well as their daily patrols in Trojas and (Neftadio). All these cantons and villages are several kilometers inside Salvadoran territory.

Salvadoran troops from the (Juniguara) and (Lajitas) area, carry out patrols in Joateca, Corinto. We also want to report to the Salvadoran people that on Thursday, (?15) July, at dawn, in the Guacamayo area, Corinto, Salvadoran territory, there was an intense clash between our forces and the Honduran interventionist troops, who sustained several casualties. The Honduran troops withdrew to their territory. We have to lament that one of our companeros was wounded.

We reject the way the Honduran Army is being used by the Reagan administration and by the fascist command headed by Gen Gustavo Alvarez. We urge the Honduran people and the people of the world to repudiate the interventionist attitude against the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Honduran Group Communique

PA220305 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A communique issued by the Froylan Turcios Revolutionary Command has been circulating in Honduras in the past few days. It discusses the 8 July incidents in Florencia neighborhood in Tegucigalpa. Radio Venceremos will now read this communique addressed to the peoples of Honduras and the world:

Tegucigalpa, 12 July 1982, Regarding the 8 July incidents in Tegucigalpa, the Froylan Turcios Revolutionary Command wants to report the following:

1. That the house located in Florencia neighborhood in this city (?was a safe house) of our organization.

2. That at 2100 on 8 July 1982, forces of the dictatorship which belong to the Department of National Investigation [DIN] tried to quietly attack our building in a alleged commando-type operation but they were detected by our companeros when these forces tried to climb over the fence of the house. Our companeros repelled the attack by firing at them as they tried to enter the house, killing several soldiers and wounding others.

3. At 2115 our companeros abandoned the house, fighting the enemy cordon. At that time, Companero Manuel was wounded and had difficulties moving. As chief of our unit he ordered the rest of the companeros to leave the area while he covered their retreat with smallarms fire and hand grenades. The companeros got out of the siege without any problems.

4. The enemy then sent reinforcements to the area. An armored vehicle more and than 300 soldiers arrived at the site. They fired bazookas, cannons, 50-cal machineguns, smallarms fire and hurled hand grenades at the house which had already been abandoned. Meanwhile, Companero Manuel was fighting against more than 100 soldiers in the back of the house. This battle lasted until dawn. Companero Manuel managed to flee the area at dawn. However, at mid-morning an air force helicopter that joined more than 400 soldiers in search operations, detected Manuel who was surrounded and fighting resumed. Possibly [words indistinct] and Manuel committed suicide so as not to be captured.

5. During this fighting, the Cobra Battalion, the DIN and other units murdered more that 10 people whose bodies have vanished. They captured innocent people and are involving our next door neighbors in this incident just because they are Nicaraguans. There were many enemy casualties and it was fully proven that five soldiers were killed. [break in transmission]

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT CALLS UP RESERVISTS

PA222020 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] ...decreed simultaneously with the state of siege that is in effect in the country, has a direct antecedent in the Totoposte war in 1906 [Guatemalan domestic conflict]. According to Deputy Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Vitores, this means that for the second time in the 20th century Guatemala has called up again citizens who have already served in the military.

[Begin Mejia Vitores recording] We hadn't had a partial or total mobilization since 1906. By mobilization, we mean calling up people who had already served in the military so that they carry out their duty of defending the fatherland again in any situation.

You might recall that during the Totoposte war in 1906 all reservists were called up. This was the first time in the 20th century, so this would be the second time, almost at the end of this century, when we are asking all those who have served to participate, and they have responded in a brilliant way. [end recording]

The top military chief added that the government is organizing medical and paramedical personnel in the event that a need to place the hospitals under military control arises.

[Begin Mejia Vitores recording] What we are trying to do is to get organized in the event of a need for it. But a decree for a mobilization would have to be issued or an agreement would have to be reached as prescribed in the decree on the state of siege, which states: The [word indistinct] institutions can be placed under military control. So what we are doing is to avoid mistakes at the right moment. Therefore, we are preparing and organizing a way to operate these institutions once they come under military control. [end recording]

ARMY REPORTS ON RECENT CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA221859 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The army's public relations office has issued a press bulletin reporting on three clashes between military and civil self-defense patrols and guerrillas in regions of Huehuetenango and San Miguel Uspantan in El Quiche. The result of these actions were 15 guerrillas killed, eight soldiers seriously wounded and many weapons seized when the area of the fighting was searched.

According to the public relations office, on 16 July a civil self-defense patrol of San Mateo Ixtatan clashed with guerrillas who were enroute to that place. The clash resulted in 13 guerrillas killed. Weapons of various calibers and types were seized including Claymore mines and 11 dynamite sticks left behind by the guerrillas as they fled. Furthermore, on Monday morning a military patrol discovered a guerrilla camp in a place known as Laguna de Yolnabaj, (Bahias), Huehuetenango Department. During the fighting which ensued, eight rebels were killed and 16 Claymore mines, wired for explosives, a normal quantity of training weapons and food were seized.

The army's public relations office also reported that another military patrol clashed with the guerrillas near the (Valle de Candelaria) cooperative in [name indistinct], El Quiche Department on Monday. The patrol killed four rebels and seized a normal amount of weapons, military supplies and medicines.

In conclusion, the public relations office disclosed that, in these three actions against guerrillas, eight soldiers were wounded, three of them seriously. The most seriously wounded are in hospitals in the country's interior and the others in the military hospital in this capital.

Guerrilla Casualties Reported

PA222037 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The army's public relations office announced this weekend that 186 guerrillas, including some commanders, were killed in combat in the first 15 days of the state of siege and the partial mobilization of the army. It was also officially admitted that there were 17 casualties among the soldiers and the civilians who are helping in the antisubversive operation. The clashes occurred in Chimaltenango Department, 155 km east of here; Alta Verapaz, more than 200 km north of the capital; and El Quiche, more than 170 km northeast of Guatemala City.

Deputy Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Vitores reported that the operations during the first half of the state of siege period, which expires on 31 July, have been very effective. He added that the government has not contemplated the idea of extending it, because that will be decided after 27 July, based on the results of military evaluations.

He explained that the number of people killed because of guerrilla attacks decreased in the first phase of the mobilization. He said that during this same period the army prevented an increase in guerrilla activity, establishing military control along the borders and carried out civic actions to help towns affected by subversion.

Meanwhile, 22 guerrillas were killed in 2 armed clashes this week, and government forces seized weapons of various calibers, the army reported today.

According to a military communique, the guerrillas reportedly fortified a village after they took it over. They used Vietnamese traps; therefore, the army reported, it is evident that the guerrillas have foreign advisers. The first armed clash occurred in El Sauce, Baja Verapaz Department, in northern Guatemala. These traps consisted of large sharply pointed stakes covered with grass and shrubs. Eleven guerrillas, including three women, were killed in the fighting. Eleven more died in [name indistinct] in Chimaltenango Department, M-2 carbines, 12-gauge shotguns, FP-31 shotguns, Soviet-made fragmentation grenades, and homemade mines and bombs.

The army troops carried out search operations after the fighting, but the rest of the rebels managed to escape. [Break in transmission] ... carried out thanks to the help of neighbors who called the army.

HONDURAS

MINISTRY ISSUES THIRD PROTEST TO NICARAGUA

PA221857 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Yesterday the Honduran Foreign Ministry denounced the Sandinist government's increasing hostility toward Honduras and forcefully protested a new Nicaraguan Army incursion into Honduras. According to the official report, a Honduran Army patrol yesterday intercepted Sandinist soldiers on Honduran territory; a 15-minute exchange of gunfire ensued. Following the shootout, the Nicaraguan aggressors withdrew to their country, the Foreign Ministry reported. The territorial violation took place in the La Ceiba area, west of Guasaule, Choluteca, 150 km south of Tegucigalpa.

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the Sandinist regime's increasing hostility against Honduras is inexplicable because Honduras is only trying to coexist with its neighbors in a peaceful and civilized manner. This does not mean, however, that Honduras is willing to renounce its inalienable right to defend itself, the ministry added. This is the third protest that the Honduran Government has made against the Sandinist army's incursions into our territory.

For his part, President Roberto Suazo Cordova said that his government will respect its neighbors but that it demands respect in return. He stressed that the entire Honduran people will defend the tranquillity of the country, adding that the people must remain solidly united to prevent the formation of movements aimed at creating disorder and chaos.

U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE OF SUAZO VISIT PRAISED

PA230241 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Before writing this commentary, we managed to observe the wide scope of achievements of the president of the republic during his recent visit to the United States.

We have had more than enough time to make an analysis, and can say that the president achieved his objectives, and in all honesty we can term his trip very fruitful.

Since Villeda Morales set foot in the White House in Washigton, no other Honduran president has mangaed to seize the interest of the U.S. media as President Suazo Cordova has now done. In the end the president's visit dissipated the hostility and apprehension of the U.S. newspapers.

The large U.S. newspaper consortiums tried to ignore the president's visit at the onset. Those same newspapers; the NEW YORK TIMES, the WASHINGTON TIMES and the famous WASHINGTON POST, daily play into the hands of regimes such as those of Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada. They relish publishing articles that trample on the dignity of countries such as Honduras, which in the midst of strife are struggling to develop their fledgling democracy, as the Honduran president so aptly termed it.

We are increasingly at a loss to understand the role played by these large newspapers, which in reality are business enterprises. They are in the news business, but above all they are commerical concerns. They show very little interest in our tiny democracies and yet, we reiterate, these large newspapers are prime outlets for the leftist governments and even more so for organizations such as the FMLN and the FSLN, which in principle are not fond of commercial concerns, much less of commercial concerns which convert journalism into a lucrative business.

So there we have the NEW YORK TIMES and the WASHINGTON POST, which have become the most strident mouthpieces of the leftist regimes and habitually criticize the governments that are the product of the popular will. But in spite of this, after initially spouting their hostility, these insidious U.S. newspapers softened their tone and halted their criticism to finally stress the interest in the visit of our president who represents a majority of his people.

Over the weekend, we had the opportunity to read newspapers like the MIAMI HERALD, the WASHINGTON POST, and the WALL STREET JOURNAL, and all of them had suspended their attacks and were publishing articles from their own reporters and press dispatches stressing the importance that the United States should give to Honduras.

Suazo Cordova won an important battle that other rulers have been losing for many years; the struggle to build an image of a country that wants to remain and develop in a democracy. In the end, the correspondents of newspapers such as the MIAMI HERALD, EL DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS, the NEW YORK TIMES and the WASHINGTON POST gave broad coverage to the statements by the president, the secretary of state for the presidential office and the foreign secretary. Maybe these reports, which were also carried by some 130 leading U.S. papers that followed the example set by the top U.S. newspapers, will help to create a new image of Honduras. This image of a democratic government freely chosen by the people at the polls is the best image that we can portray abroad. We feel that this was the best achievement made by the president in his trip to the Unites States.

Regarding the financial issue, we feel that the media must carefully explain to the people that many of the financial deals announced by the government will be spread over a long period.

People should not believe that these $600 million will fall like water from heaven because the truth is that many of the economic resources for infrastructure projects such as El Cajon project were already planned. It isn't good for the media to raise the hopes of the Honduran people because this will adversely affect the government later on.

The country's economic situation is critical and we would hurt the government and the country more by stressing the fact that the $600 million were obtained on this trip. This would only make some believe that they are going to fill their suitcases with money.

The truth is that the government, through the Central Bank and the Treasury Secretariat, should explain to the people that the country needs to continue to practice true austerity to continue facing the country's dramatic economic situation. The people must be told that the $600 million are economic resources that will be received over a long period of time. Aside from this, it seems to us that the president's tour was a positive action which greatly enhances the Honduran image. It still remains to be seen if the gringos want to support us economically in addition to politically.

FINANCE MINISTER ASSESSES TRIP TO WASHINGTON

PA222203 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Arturo Corleto Moreira, secretary of state for finance and public credit, has given his opinion on the importance of the results of the recent trip made by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to Washington:

"As a member of the delegation, I had the opportunity to be present at several meetings held by President Suazo Cordova in the Congress, in the Senate and with important officials of international organizations. We feel that the visit was very satisfactory from the political viewpoint, because the president had the opportunity to exchange information with the top leaders of the Senate and Congress [as heard]. Proof of this is that immediately after the visits by Presidents Monge and Suazu, President Reagan's Caribbean aid plan was passed by Congress.

"Apart from this, high-ranking military chiefs had the opportunity to talk with their respective counterparts about their view of the Central American situation. In the economic area, we had the opportunity to talk about several projects with the main banks, who demonstrated a positive attitude regarding support for the budding democracies in Honduras and Costa Rica, which are the free, democratic nations in Central America.

"We feel that this visit was very necessary, because an attempt was being made to distort Honduras' image through biased news organizations. The visit was highly instructive and very positive both politically and economically."

Regarding the main projects that the U.S. Government is interested in supporting in Honduras, the finance secretary said:

"The U.S. Government spoke of supporting the agricultural sector through aid. To this end, a $20 million loan has been granted to be used by small farmers to help them improve their technical and credit situations.

"Another project involves the reprogramming of the $15 million loan. In addition, there is the Caribbean Basin plan under which $70 million will be assigned to Honduras.

"However, the most important thing is not what the U.S. Government is extending to Honduras, but the contribution of the group of international organizations that are supporting the country; the World Bank, the IMF and the IDB. Over the medium term, these are the banks that will continue to support this country's development."

What were the most important issues emphasized by the president of the republic to the international organizations?

"The president pointed out the need to give urgent attention to Honduran requests, because of the recession that the country is experiencing. He noted that it would be preferable for this aid to be immediate instead of over the medium term, since the country needs to reactivate its economy, control or reduce unemployment and be able to provide enough jobs to allow democracy to survive."

COMMISSION RESUMES EL SALVADOR BORDER TALKS

PA230249 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The bilateral negotiations for the demarcation of the border between Honduras and El Salvador were resumed today in Tegucigalpa. According to the Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides, the negotiations have been delayed due to the armed conflict along the common border, since rebel groups in the area harass the commissions' field men.

[Begin recording] In effect, the guerrilla problem at the border area has brought us many difficulties, especially in relation to the field work, and this has caused a delay. However, modern engineering has other means which are being used, such as aerial photography and other methods.

The truth is that there has been a considerable reduction of violence in El Salvador. We were commenting that this is so despite outbreaks of terrorism such as the cowardly murder of [name indistinct]. Yes, there has been a general drop in violence recently. Of course, this does not mean that the guerrillas have been eradicated; they continue to be strong although not as strong as before, and they continue to be a disruptive element in the political life of El Salvador. [end recording]

For his part, Honduran Under Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella hopes that the meetings that begin today will lead to specific agreements on the zones in dispute in La Paz Department.

[Begin recording] We are fully complying with the provisions of Articles 16, 21 and 24 of the general peace treaty. Both commissions have met at least once a month, and at the same time the bilateral subcommissions on delimitation of the border are preparing to report on their actions when we meet jointly, so that we can carry out the technical aspects of surveying, geodesy, aerial photography, and plans and finally draw up the map referred to in Article 24 of the general peace treaty. [end recording]

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES CLARIFY CASAMATA INCIDENT

PA221955 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Official bulletin issued by the Public Security Forces on 21 July 1982; read by Public Relations Officer Lt (Carlos Quesada) -- recorded]

[Text] Complying with its duty to keep the public informed, the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, hereby report on the incidents which took place on Tuesday, 20 July, in the northern part of the capital.

At about 1900, a person who lives near our headquarters in Casamata went there to report that a suspicious-looking individual was firing a weapon in the area. Several members of the Cobra special forces were immediately dispatched. The individual resisted arrest, however, and in the ensuing clash one patrolmen was wounded and the attacker was killed. An urban bus driver ignored the police order to halt and drove through the area during the heat of the clash. Several bullets hit the bus, killing a woman and wounding two young girls who were on the bus.

Due to the constantly tense atmosphere in the country, especially in the capital, fostered by terrorist criminals at the service of international subversive movements, the FUSEP general headquarters took emergency measures for the protection and security of the area's residents.

FSUEP deeply regrets the death of Mrs (Eva Martinez de Discua) and the injuries suffered by her daughters (Eva Elizabeth) and (Maria Antonia) during this incident. FUSEP apologizes to the residents of the capital for the necessity of implementing security measures which briefly halted the movement of persons and vehicles through the affected area.

CLANDESTINE RADIO STATION DISMANTLED IN YORO

PA230325 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Report by (Roberto Rodriguez)]

[Text] Police spokesman have officially reported that a clandestine radio station was dismantled in a banana plantation south of the city of El Progreso, Yoro Department. Official reports indicate that the station was located in the Palos Blancos banana plantation where the police have detected some communist cells and redoubts. The clandestine station apparently had communication with some Central American countries and its owner, who has not been identified, was taken to San Pedro Sula along with all the radio equipment.

The police are also combing the entire area because clandestine training camps may be ocated there. An officer of the Department of National Investigation in San Pedro Sula has told us that the entire area is being combed to detect any subversives who might be in the area. All the radio equipment was taken to San Pedro Sula on Friday and so far the owner has not been identified. The police spokesmen have only said that the individual is denying that he is linked with any subversive group.

NICARAGUA

MILITARY THWARTS ATTEMPT TO SEIZE PUERTO CABEZAS

PA230126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (AFP) -- Military sources today disclosed that a counterrevolutionary plan to seize Puerto Cabezas on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, which has reportedly executed "with air and naval support" of the United States, was frustrated by the Sandinist Army.

The invasion plan against Puerto Cabezas was begun by more than 100 men on 1 July and according to the revealed plans, it should have ended with the seizure of that town on 19 July, date of the third anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. Commander Marco Somarriba, chief of the 5th Military Region of northern Zelaya, said in a news conference that the plot had been entrusted to a so-called "Puerto Cabezas Special Forces Battalion," consisting of from 100 to 200 men.

The Zelaya military chief said, however, that Sandinist intelligence detected the aggressive plan and army troops went out to meet the counterrevolutionaries, who had established their center of operations at Seven Bank, 38 km south of Puerto Cabezas. Somarriba said that in several skirmishes that took place after 4 July, the Sandinist troops killed 75 members of the invading group, wounded 10 others and captured another 4.

According to Somarriba, the counterrevolutionary unit planned to occupy Puerto Cabezas, an effort in which "they would have the support of superior forces infiltrated from Honduras and even air and naval support from the United States." Somarriba emphasized that the thwarting of this subversive plan on the country's Atlantic coast confirms charges previously made by the Sandinist government in this regard.

More on Invasion

PA230227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0154 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Army today stressed that it had "annihilated" a battalion of "counterrevolutionaries" who invaded this country from Honduras to prevent the celebrations of the third anniversary of the revolution.

Commander Marcos Somarriba, representative of the Interior Ministry in the country's northeastern region, and Deputy Commander Ramon Macis, army chief in that area, have reported that 100 people were killed in battles that occurred this month; 65 invaders and 25 Sandinists.

Ten members of the anti-Sandinist detachment were wounded and fled in disarray to the mountains; another four were captured, and reports on their situation will be announced soon.

The military chiefs explained that the operations continued in the country's northern Atlantic coast because it is estimated that there are approximately 900 "counterrevolutionaries" more in various camps in the area as a result of the infiltration of anti-government groups from Honduran territory, through various ways with the support of the U.S. Government.

Col Leonel Luque, military chief of Puerto Lempira in Honduras and Major Pinell, an officer of the Honduran security services, were mentioned by Somarriba and Macis as being the ones who give the most support to the "counterrevolutionaries."

Moravian pastors Alejo Teofilo and Tirilo Cirilo were also mentioned as the "ideological chiefs" of the battalion that invaded the country in early July. According to the Nicaraguan authorities, the "invading" group was also accompanied by other Moravian pastors Silvio Diaz, Edwin Clevan, Santos Clevan and Sandalio Patron; these last two were arrested.

Honduras, U.S. Accused

PA230306 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0240 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Two high-ranking officers of the Sandinist People's Army today directly accused the Honduran Army and the U.S. Government of giving direct support to the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution. Guerrilla Commander Marco Somarriba and Deputy Commander Ramon Macis, in charge of the 5th Military Region in the northern Atlantic coast, have said U.S. air and naval forces and forces from Honduras were going to participate in a plot discovered some days ago.

D'ESCOTO ACCUSES HONDURAS OF SPREADING WAR

PA220327 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has accused Honduras of trying to spread war in Central America instead of promoting peace as it once proposed. He told this newsmen on his return from the Middle East. I cannot understand, he added, how the Honduran Government can talk about internationalizing the peace efforts for Central America, when reactionary sectors in that country are openly promoting attacks against Nicaragua.

Further on he said that the Honduran Government has not shown any interest in holding a high-level meeting as was previously agreed. D'Escoto assured the newsmen that the Honduran Army was intervening in the Salvadoran conflict. Finally, D'Escoto referred to his trip to the Middle East and to the massacre of the Palestinian people by the invading Israeli forces.

SANDINISTS BURN JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES BUILDING

PA222125 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Several people of Zone 2 in Ciudad Sandino who are members of various mass organizations seized the Jehovah's Witnesses church located in that sector last night. In addition to seizing the church, the neighbors of Ciudad Sandino burned tires and literature found inside. This is literature used by members of this sect to carry out their diversionist work in this country.

(Daniel Rocha), who is in charge of revolutionary vigilance of the Sandinist defense committee of that neighborhood, said that the building is now people's property and that the (Perla Norori Blandon) neighborhood committee and the other popular organizations will decide how they will use it.

MANAGUA RADIO VIEWS HONDURAN GOVERNMENT PROTEST

PA221552 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] An AFP dispatch yesterday reported that the Honduran Foreign Ministry denounced "the growing hostility of the Sandinist regime toward Honduras" and protested alleged violations of the Honduran territory in La Ceiba sector.

We want to point out that La Ceiba was the border point attacked by Honduran Army elements the morning of 20 July when 30 to 40 soldiers from Honduras opened fire against the four border guards assigned to the post on Nicaraguan territory. Yesterday, that same sector was visited by many local and foreign newsmen, who collected ample information from residents of the area about the protection offered to the counterrevolution in the Honduran sector.

Nevertheless, the Honduran Foreign Ministry asserts that Honduras is only trying to coexist with its neighbors in a civilized and peaceful way.

JOURNALISTS BRIEFED ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

PA222018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] During a news conference yesterday, guerrilla Commander Javier Pichardo recounted the counterrevolutionary actions against Nicaragua from 1981 to date. During the conference with local and foreign journalists, Commander Pichardo said that since last year, Nicaragua has suffered 114 attacks on its border posts and 150 violations of its airspace. The first air attack took place on 19 July 1982 in an attempt to destroy the fuel depot at the port of Corinto as well as the Paso Caballo bridge of that city.

The reporters visited the border point at La Ceiba which was recently attacked by 30 to 40 Honduran troops. From residents of the area they learned the protection afforded the counterrevolutionaries north of our border.

Pichardo, who is also a member of the Sandinist Assembly and chief of the First Military Region, made the following statement to the reporters at the site where the pirate planes' attack took place:

[Begin recording] As you can see, there are tanks storing a number of chemical products, such as natural gas, gasoline, turpentine, and other chemicals that are just as highly flammable.

At approxmiately 0530 on 19 July, the plane appeared over the area and fired a rocket. It was a two-engine plane, possibly a Navajo-type aircraft, equipped with rockets. If it had hit the target, this entire area would have blown up completely, including the port itself. This would have impaired even more our export facilities at this port.

The attack occurred at low tide. Today it is high and is actually covering the area where the rocket hit.

The attack was repelled by antiaircraft fire and the plane left the area in view of the land forces' response. [end recording]

EXPLUSION OF DIPLOMATS FROM U.S. PROTESTED

FL230048 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Cuba has charged that the recent expulsion of two officials attached to the Cuban mission to the United Nations is part of the aggressive policy of the current U.S. administration against our country.

In a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Acting Foreign Minister Jose Viera Linares rejects the charges of alleged violations of internal U.S. laws by a second secretary and an attache at the Cuban mission.

These charges and the decision to demand that the two officials leave U.S. territory, the letter notes, are part of an aggressive policy, characterized by an increase in hostile acts and provocations and the intensification of the illegal blockade imposed by the U.S. Government on Cuba. The message adds that the evident objective in this case is to hinder and impede the normal work of the Cuban mission to the United Nations.

PRICE DISAGREES WITH CASTRO OVER FALKLANDS

FL221655 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] Mr. George Price, prime minister of Belize, told President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, on June 14 that Belize did not agree with the position of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in respect to the Falklands crisis. The Co-ordinating Bureau had issued a communique in which it appeared to give sympathy to the Argentinian position in the crisis.

Mr. Price sent the following cable to Dr. Castro:

"The Government of Belize presents its compliments to president of Cuba as president of Non-Aligned Movement and has the honour to inform that:

"The communique issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement dealing with the Falklands seems to me unbalanced since no mention is made of Argentina's unprovoked invasion of the Falklands on April second while negotiations with the United Kingdom were in progress. Neither is there mention of Argentina's refusal to abide by the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 502 to withdraw its forces. The Government of Belize wishes to enter a strong reservation to the bureau's statement, and thus express its commitment to the principles of non-use of force in settlement of disputes and of self-determination enshrined in the charter of the United Nations, both of which have been violated by Argentina.

"The Government of Belize avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration."

AIRPORT DECLINES COMMENT ON REPORTED HIJACKING

PA230337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0323 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Havana, 22 Jul (AFP) -- The Havana airport has refused to release any information about an Air Florida plane which was diverted to Cuba tonight. A newsman who contacted the Cuban air station directorate by telephone received only the following reply: "We know nothing about that."

The Havana airport denies access to the press in general, especially in cases of hijackings, in line with a stubborn policy that makes exceptions only when high-ranking government authorities intervene in favor of freedom of information.

COMMENTARY NOTES COOPERATION WITH MEXICO

PA221806 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The work of the Mexico-Cuba intergovernmental commission, the results of which have been viewed as very satisfactory and which will serve to bring even closer the relations between the two countries, concluded in Mexico City last week.

The two sides felt that since the previous meeting of this commission, held in August 1970, great advances have been made in the overall treatment and strengthening of economic relations.

Regarding this, the Mexican foreign secretariat stated that there is a high level of cooperation between the 2 sides in 12 economic areas: Trade, industry, sugar, agriculture, livestock, agro-industry, fishing, tourism, planning, scientific-technical, culture and education.

Jose Fernandez de Cossio, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [title as heard], who was a member of the Cuban delegation, said that both our country and Mexico stressed the importance of making their economies mutually complementary and developing economic and trade cooperation. This, he added, covers everything from the transfer of technology to the creation of mixed enterprises in Cuba and Mexico, including the joint marketing of products in both countries' markets as well as in third countries.

Regarding the iron and steel industry, they discussed iron, alloys and steelworks, industries that offer mutual beneficial prospects. Meanwhile, regarding the metal-mechanical industries, they studied the possibility of cooperating in the production of supplies for sugarcane agriculture, health centers, railroad equipment and the automotive industry.

Regarding chemicals and fertilizers, they agreed to begin feasibility studies for the reconversion of the technological process [as heard] at a Cuban plant that produces ammonia. Regarding the oil industry, in which Mexico is undeniably developed and has great experience in oil prospecting, we have carried out notable prospecting projects in Cuba's seabed, as well as drilling projects in other areas.

The Cuban side praised the aid that our country has received in this field, particularly from Pemex.

One of the topics that was discussed more thoroughly than others was the sugar industry. Mexico and Cuba praised the fruitful results obtained in the exchange of information and in industrial efficiency and maintenance.

Regarding fishing, they defined the levels of cooperation for the future and emphasized that there are great possibilities of mutual benefit because of Cuba's experience and Mexico's accelerated expansion in this area.

In drawing up the conclusions of the meeting, Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, said: The positive results obtained presage a greater rapprochement with our dear Cuban friends. He stressed: This means that cooperation between developing countries can be important in strengthening economic and political relations, as well as the Latin American spirit.

Hector Rodrizuez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and head of the delegation, thanked Mexico for its contribution to the successful results of the meeting and said that they had been held in the spirit once described by Fidel Castro when he said that Cuba and Mexico maintain an exemplary relationship between countries with different social systems.

BRAZIL

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM CANADA

PY230150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Jul (AFP) -- Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo arrived tonight in Brasilia from Ottawa after a 4-day official visit to Canada. The Brazilian chief of state was welcomed at the airport by Vice President Aureliano Chavez and his ministers.

ECUADOR

MINISTER ANNOUNCES OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE

PA221931 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The government has decided to increase oil production. The decision, which will be implemented late this month, is designed to increase sales in an effort to counteract the negative effects of the decline in exports and the price of Ecuadorean crude, it was learned from official sources. This intention was announced by Finance Minister Jaime Morillo as he was touring the northeastern oil fields accompanied by his colleagues, Natural Resources Minister Eduardo Ortega and Industries Minister Orlando Alcivar.

ENTERPRISE SPOKESMEN REJECT HURTADO CHARGES

PA221950 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Spokesmen for the chambers of production have expressed their rejection of statements made by President Oswaldo Hurtado. They unanimously declared that, far from being caused by private enterprise, the present crisis is the consequence of an official policy that was based on an exorbitant fiscal deficit that has led the country into accelerated foreign indebtedness. To this must be added, according to the spokesman, the fact that the draft laws presented by both the executive and legislative branches have helped undermine confidence for investments.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GREECE

FL222339 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government and the Government of the Republic of Greece have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. These relations become effective from today, Thursday, July 22d. The agreement was signed in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, by this country's ambassador to Venezuela, Matthew Williams, while Ambassador Andonios Protonotarios signed on behalf of Greece.

PERU

SEVERAL TERRORIST ACTIONS ON 21 JULY REPORTED

PY222247 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP) -- Four terrorist actions took place in Peru last Wednesday, the most serious in Ayacucho, in an escalation of terrorist actions which has caused 57 deaths in the country this year.

The most important attack took place in Ayacucho Department, southeast of Lima, where approximately 50 armed men attacked the Tambo police post -- a post which was attacked last year -- during which a terrorist was killed and two policemen were wounded.